

able. Since we discussed this last, things have only gotten worse. Unemployment has risen, and Federal agencies have had to make further cuts in personnel. In June 1971, when the Foreign Relations Committee last had hearings on this matter, we received data that there were then 50,000 eligible persons on the Civil Service Register, including thousands with advanced degrees. The State Department added that 9,700 persons had applied to take the Foreign Service examination the previous December for a total of 100 to 200 appointments in the Foreign Service. There is a vast oversupply of people who want to have a glamorous foreign affairs career. Quite clearly, we do not need to spend scarce Government funds to attract people to this field of endeavor.

The program is undesirable in its effect on open competition for Federal employment, giving an elite group an edge on prestigious positions. This is bad public policy.

The program is uneconomical because it would pay the bills of students who would otherwise be financing their own education in this field. Its total cost is completely out of line with our other priorities. By 1965 it is estimated to cost the taxpayer \$60 million a year according to its own sponsor. That is far more than we spend on existing educational exchanges with some 50 foreign countries.

The program is untimely since our limited resources are more urgently needed elsewhere. With all of our financial problems and the concern over budget deficits and the strength of the dollar, I find it almost inconceivable that we should take seriously this additional program.

Finally, I said in August, the program is unrealistic. It would saddle busy Congressmen and Senators and agency heads with the nomination of students and administration and supervision of the program. The students' obligations to the Government are not spelled out and much else is left to be decided in some future regulations to be issued by these busy people. The program has been compared to a type of diplomatic ROTC and considering the problems ROTC has been having, are we sure we want to set up another one? And if a diplomatic ROTC then why not an agriculture ROTC, a science ROTC, and so on down the list?

As I mentioned, these arguments have only gained weight with time. I find it unrealistic that we should be asked to launch an expensive and unnecessary program at this time when we cannot provide adequate funding of existing programs. In fact, more than token appropriations for any of the other programs covered by S. 659 will be difficult to obtain and I do not see why we should further endanger their prospects by taking on a Foreign Service scholarship program.

I repeat what I stated last year—that this program under its different guise is one that the Foreign Relations Committee has studied from time to time beginning with its original form of a Freedom Academy designed to train people in cold war tactics. If this could not be justified

in the past, it surely cannot be justified now.

As an example of where we might find ourselves going with this program, I call attention to an article in the Nation of October 4, 1971, entitled "The Cold War College: Degrees in Paranoia," and ask unanimous consent that the entire article be printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. (See exhibit 1.)

Mr. FULBRIGHT. The article discusses the Freedom Studies Center at Boston, Va., which likes to be called the "cold war West Point." It was established by private funds after the Congress' failure to enact the freedom academy bill. It has big plans for the future, however, which would require \$11 million for realization, "part of which the Center's organizers hope will come from the Federal Government, with the help of the Congressmen on their advisory board." The article raises questions on the wisdom of putting public funds into the Center and on other principles—

Some might question the propriety of federal and state government officials receiving indoctrination on internal subversion from lecturers who imply that liberal Senators are Communists. Some might question the role of the public school officials who serve on the advisory board of an "educational" institution which claims many college professors are "Communist dupes." Some might question the tax-exempt status of an institution so aggressively devoted to political propaganda. Some might even question the need for a school of cold-war psycho-political warfare.

We all should question this. What we need is to rid ourselves of the cold war mentality and not to perpetuate it.

I think it particularly appropriate to mention that in view of the President's trip to China—of which I approve, and I applaud his efforts. I think they were good ones, in the right direction. To institute a program now which, originally at least, was intended to approach the cold war in a much more aggressive manner seems to me to be inconsistent with what the President has in mind.

I hope the Senate will take seriously the significance of this program. If it should be instituted at this time, I think it would burden us not only with an enormous amount of money, as it is a very large program, as its terms provide, but also it would raise serious doubts about the sincerity of what I believe to be a new attitude, a new policy, on the part of this administration—a new attitude of which I approve and of which I believe the majority of the people in this country approve.

So I hope that the Senate will adopt my amendment, which simply strikes this program from the bill.

As mentioned in the one-page summary which I have had placed on the desk of each Senator, there already is ample opportunity for the training of people, with the orientation and language training that is now authorized in the Foreign Service Act and which is now being provided to employees of some 30 Government agencies. The State Department, in its Foreign Service Institute,

teaches many of the specialized subjects for the Foreign Service.

In summary, I might say that the theory always has been—and I think it is still a proper one—that men and women who enter the Foreign Service should have the typical broad liberal arts training in history and the humanities which our great universities furnish; and that is the proper background for a Foreign Service officer, in contrast to the much more specialized activity of a soldier, for example. In the academies they do have some liberal arts courses, but they specialize at an earlier age for a highly specialized profession. The profession of Foreign Service officer seems to me of quite a different character, because their responsibility is to interpret our own country to foreigners and to be able, through their knowledge of broad subjects, to understand foreign countries. When it comes to the specialties, that is provided for already in the language courses, if they do not take them in their undergraduate work, although all our colleges of any consequence are quite adequately prepared to offer courses in the languages that are necessary.

I might add that several of our leading universities have schools for Foreign Service officers—that is, they offer, in addition to the regular academic program, the same type of training which is contemplated by this scholarship program.

So what we have here is the institution of an entirely new program, with its own board of trustees of, I believe, nine persons. Then, as bait to the Senators and others, it puts upon us and Representatives and various other officials in the Government the opportunity to nominate people. This bill deals in quite large numbers. I read from page 740:

Not more than 3,500 students may be admitted under section 1205 as new members of the program in any academic year for the purpose of pursuing courses of study leading to an undergraduate degree, and not more than 1,500 students may be admitted under section 1205 as new members of the program in any academic year for the purpose of pursuing courses of study leading to a graduate degree.

Under these scholarships, 5,000 students will be given the opportunity to take courses which are already available to them.

Also, there is the implication, which I think is very important, that, having been nominated under this scholarship program, a feeling of elitism would grow, that they would be given preference over anyone else who may apply for these positions who did not have the benefit of a scholarship—in other words, the graduates of our established institutions who are now the applicants and the people in the Foreign Service at present. There are now 9,700 applicants, as reported by the State Department, for only 100 or 200 places a year.

I think it is most untimely and is contrary in spirit to the present policy of our Government, which is not to specialize in the pursuance of the cold war but to try to bring about a change in the attitude of the people of the various countries who, during the past 25 years, have

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200560001-4

Orig Freedom Studies
Center**Special Report****Ex-FBI Agent
Heads Academy
To Fight Reds**

By SAMUEL YETTE

News American-Newsweek Correspondent

CULPEPER, Va. — America has its Military Academy, its Naval Academy and its Air Force Academy. But to one band of alarmed conservatives that's not enough in the war against communism. So they have founded a kind of cold war academy.

On 633 green and rolling acres here in the Blue Ridge Mountain country 80 miles from Washington, stands the handsome home of the Freedom Studies Center — an educational establishment that aims to become a graduate institute of "psycho-political warfare."

"You must not forget," warns John M. Fisher, 49, the ex-FBI man who heads the center, "that there are 6,000 schools behind the Iron Curtain teaching political warfare." And he likes to quote an epigram from his old boss, J. Edgar Hoover:

"We are at war with communism, and the sooner every red-blooded American realizes this, the safer we will be."

TO PROMOTE THIS SAFETY, the center has a variety of activities. It produces a three-day seminar once a month, a twice-monthly newsletter and what Fisher calls "Radio Free America," a commentary supplied to more than 450 stations.

It also gets out individual publications, such as a 28-page pamphlet called "Teaching About Communism: Guidelines for Junior and Senior High School Teachers."

Founded and partially funded by the American Security Council, a Chicago-based conservative lobby, the center has as one of its major goals the study of Communist strategies and tactics and the training of cold-war leadership. To accomplish that, says Fisher, it wants "to reach people who have influence over others, people who have multiplier potential."

The man with the most multiplier potential on the center's staff is Elbridge Durbrow, a retired diplomat who served as U. S. Ambassador to South Vietnam during the later Eisenhower years. Durbrow is a director of the center, conducts seminars and gives lectures with titles like "Communist Plans for Action."

OCCASIONALLY, too, he pulls in a notable guest for one of the three-day seminars. One such was Loy W. Henderson, the 79-year-old veteran career diplomat who was once U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union but who drew the line at speaking to the seminar.

"I don't agree with everything they say here, but I believe these are honest men," he said. "Still, I don't agree that you ought to teach hate — hating people because they're Communists and all that."

Fisher has two dreams for his organization. One is to expand it into an accredited graduate school. The center expects to have 20 research fellows on hand later this winter and next fall hopes to inaugurate a full-time program with 400 students working toward graduate degrees.

HIS OTHER DREAM is to gain recognition from the top universities around the country — and this seems difficult of achievement from all present indications. Fisher names some three dozen "cooperating" schools and universities but when pressed admits they do not recognize the center's courses for degree credits.

But the center is not without a few friends.

Participants at one recent seminar, for instance, included administrative assistants to U. S. Senators John Tower of Texas, James Buckley of New York and James Allen of Alabama, as well as aides to at least two congressmen. And at the center's dedication, five years ago, among the participants were two senators, a congressman and the U. S. Navy band.

According to published figures, the center spent \$335,000 last year, but it expects to spend considerably more in the future. The money comes not only from the parent organization, but from individual contributions which range from \$5 to \$100,000.

There is also an occasional spectacular gift. One has come from a Polish-born octogenarian named Sol Feinstone who gave \$60,000 toward a \$200,000 structure to be called "The Sol Feinstone Library for the Survival of Freedom."

UNDER THE TERMS of the gift, "the library will confine itself to the criticism of communism and-or bolshevism and-or Marxism-Leninism and-or any other named movement which seeks to change our social order through the lie, subversion or violence."

The library's aims should be quite in keeping with those of the center which, by and large, has remained true to its original prospectus: To train cold war leadership, to study Communist strategies and to become "a private West Point of psycho-political warfare."

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200560001-4

4 OCTOBER 1971

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DEGREES IN PARANOIA

THE COLD-WAR COLLEGE

BERKLEY RICE

Mr. Rice, a free-lance writer, has written many books and magazine articles. His latest book is *The C-5A Scandal*, published in May by Houghton Mifflin.

What do West Point, Annapolis, Colorado Springs and Boston, Virginia, have in common? The first three are the sites of the U.S. Army, Navy and Air Force Academies. But Boston, (pop. 450) Virginia? That's the home of the Freedom Studies Center, which its organizers like to call the "Cold-War West Point" (see editorial: "Perfect Timing," *The Nation*, July 5). It serves as the headquarters for a vast and varied program of propaganda aimed at building public support for hard-line defense policies, increasing defense spending, and alerting the country to the menace of world communism.

It was supposed to be the United Freedom Academy, but the bill which would have authorized its establishment by the federal government never got through Congress. Backed by a group of conservative Congressmen in 1965, it reached the House Un-American Activities Committee, which approved it unanimously. The Johnson administration, however, along with the Departments of State, Defense and Justice, opposed the idea on the ground that it would duplicate and conflict with the work of existing government schools and agencies.

Though deprived of federal funds, the project's backers raised enough money from private corporations and foundations to get the Center started in 1966. This year they have launched a fund-raising campaign aimed at turning the Center into a full-scale "Cold-War College." A special appeal on behalf of the Center sent out by former Ambassador to Italy Clare Boothe Luce (whose Longlea Farm is also located in Boston, Va.) has brought in contributions from thousands of patriotic Americans.

While the Center still has no official federal support, it does have powerful friends in Washington. Its advisory board lists Vice President Spiro Agnew, Cabinet Secretaries John Volpe, Rogers Morton and George Romney, plus nine Senators (Mundt, Boggs, Harry Byrd, Dominick, Hansen, Hatfield, Long, Miller, Thurmond), twenty-eight Representatives and six state governors. Relations with the Pentagon are equally cordial. The Defense Department was instrumental in the Center's creation, and still provides high-ranking speakers and other forms of co-operation. At the Center's dedication ceremonies in 1966, the Joint Chiefs of Staff sent the Army's Director of Special Studies, an admiral from the Navy's Military Policy Division, a military color guard and a twenty-piece Navy band. J. Edgar Hoover sent his greetings, and President Lyndon Johnson wired: "You have my every wish for success."

One wonders how much President Johnson knew about this new venture to which he gave his blessing. The draft plan for Freedom

Lansdale, a retired Air Force general who would have become its director had Johnson not picked him to run the U.S. counterinsurgency program in Vietnam. In the draft proposal Lansdale described the Academy as a center of "psycho-political warfare," and saw its potential students as "men of good will who—if they just knew how—are willing to strike a blow for liberty. . . . Such a blow, struck the right way and the right moment, could well change the course of history in favor of freedom." Lansdale envisaged sending teams of Academy graduates to foreign countries at the request of local political leaders, or "acceptable third parties." These freedom teams would "assist with practical advice on how to resolve problems of concern to freedom." Lansdale was not specific about what such problems might be, but those familiar with his thinking feel he meant the "liberation" of Soviet bloc countries, and the suppression of popular uprisings in non-Communist nations.

If all this sounds a bit like a private CIA, it should. Major General Lansdale is a former CIA official. The Center's directors of education and special projects are both former CIA men. One of the first guest speakers at the Center was ex-CIA chief Allen Dulles. In the words of its president, John Fisher, the Center's purpose is "to fill the gap between what the government can do, and what must be done," which describes equally well the activities of the CIA.

Though his background in foreign intelligence is minimal, Fisher has had considerable experience in domestic intelligence work. A former FBI agent, he joined Sears Roebuck in 1953 to run its "corporate security" program, which in that McCarthy era meant rooting out suspected Communist employees, rather than guarding against industrial espionage. Fisher then moved on to the staff of the American Security Council (ASC), an industrial blacklist organization that keeps tabs on alleged subversives for the benefit of member companies.

Since 1960 the ASC has shifted its emphasis from the threat of internal subversion to external military dangers. Using its own influential newsletter and radio program, it has become a powerful propaganda center for hard-line defense strategists, with close ties to the Pentagon and Congress. In recent years the House Armed Services Committee has commissioned studies from ASC on Soviet nuclear and maritime power. Both reports unsurprisingly called for sharp increases in U.S. defense spending. ASC also helped to mobilize nongovernmental support for the ABM, publishing its own book in defense of the system. None of ASC's studies mention that its corporate members include such major defense contractors as General Electric, North American Aviation, U.S. Steel, Republic Steel, Motorola and Honeywell. In 1969, the ASC and its publishing subsidiary ASC Press, spent more than \$750,000 in political elections, ASC

LONGLEA FARM
BOSTON, VIRGINIA 22713

November 18, 1970

Public Affairs Staff
P. O. Box 1282
Washington, D. C. 20013

Dear Fellow American:

Several friends have suggested that I write you about the expansion of the Freedom Studies Center into a fully operating "Cold War College."

I'm sure that the Public Affairs Staff family has as I have of how the various schools run by the Communist Party, the Black Panthers, and other revolutionary groups have, under the guise of "Free Speech," taught many of our young people how to start riots, how to make bombs and Molotov Cocktails ... in fact - how to destroy our free society.

In addition, of Castro's 42 training centers in Cuba for exporting revolution to all the Americas, two are devoted exclusively to training leaders for urban guerrilla warfare in the United States! Just one of these has already trained 902 revolutionaries like S.D.S. leader Mark Rudd, and Black Panther leader Stokely Carmichael.

Unfortunately, we do not read of schools where young men and women study Communism for the purpose of defeating it! The reason is that there are no such schools.

America desperately needs a college which trains only those people who have evidenced leadership qualities and who want to dedicate themselves to defeating Communism and advancing the cause of Freedom.

In 1966 the first great step was made in the establishment of that special kind of college. Sixty-three educational institutions and major organizations helped form the Freedom Studies Center located in Boston, Virginia.

Since the Freedom Studies Center held its first class in September, 1966, hundreds of key free world leaders in both the public and private sectors have

Page 2

attended seminars analyzing the Communist threat featuring such outstanding men as U. S. Army Chief of Staff, General William Westmoreland, former CIA Director Allen Dulles, Dr. Walter H. Judd, Congressman Richard Ichord, Chairman of the House Internal Security Committee and Senator Peter H. Dominick.

Today America is losing in its struggle with international Communism. In fact, the "revolution" has even reached into our universities and spilled over into our streets. Violent protests are becoming almost routine. Bombs are exploding in our buildings and innocent people are dying in the streets of our major cities.

Thus, it is now of the utmost importance that the Freedom Studies Center be immediately expanded into a fully operational "Cold War College" to meet this serious internal challenge.

My friends felt that because of your deep interest in defending America that you would want to help this really worthwhile program. I sincerely hope that you will join in financially supporting this "Cold War College."

The establishment of the Freedom Studies Center has already given us an excellent base for expansion. A 683 acre campus has been purchased only an hour and a half from Washington, D. C.

A completely remodeled 24 room manor already provides us with an excellent briefing room and classroom, bedrooms for students, dining hall, film and tape library and other research facilities.

But this is just the beginning.

The Freedom Studies Center wants to begin to enroll 40 full-time students in a pilot leadership training program. Next year we hope to have 100 students and reach the level of 400 students soon thereafter.

This leadership training will be conducted by experts who have deep personal experience with Communism, not by people who have learned only from books. As part of the training, students will work on actual projects already underway at the American Security Council, the Institute for American Strategy and the Council on National Security. Some of the best graduates will become executives of these and other cooperating private organizations.

Page 3

The Freedom Studies Center is ready and anxious to start the "Cold War College" but can't until it receives a minimum of \$460,000 in contributions.

Included in this figure is:

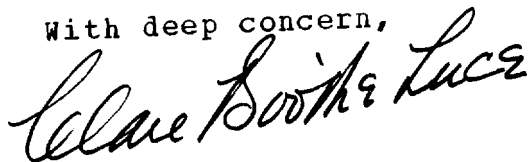
- \$145,000 for faculty salaries
- 105,000 for student fellowships
- 150,000 for a new vitally needed dormitory
- 60,000 for general administration

If you give \$100.00 or more, your name will be prominently listed on our "Roll Call of Sponsors" which will be located at the main entrance of our "Cold War College."

In addition, if you can contribute \$500.00 or \$1,000.00, or more, a partial fellowship will be given to a student in your name when the "Cold War College" gets underway. We'll tell you who gets the partial fellowship and he'll personally keep you up to date on his progress.

You can play a really significant role in defeating Communism in the United States and internationally by sending your fully deductible contribution today.

With deep concern,



The Hon. Clare Boothe Luce

P. S. Many students and professors wishing to participate in the "Cold War College" need to make their final plans now, so I would appreciate hearing from you as quickly as possible. I've enclosed for your convenience an envelope addressed to me at the Freedom Studies Center.

FREEDOM STUDIES CENTER BOSTON, VIRGINIA 22713

Dear Mrs. Luce:

I am responding to your most urgent letter to raise the \$460,000 needed to expand the Freedom Studies Center of the Institute for American Strategy into a fully operating "Cold War College" with my maximum tax-deductible contribution of \$_____.

Please make your tax-deductible personal or business check or money order payable to: Institute for American Strategy.)

Your name and address here, please:

NOTE: Contributors of \$100 or more will have their names prominently listed on our "Roll Call of Sponsors". Contributors of \$500 or \$1,000 (or more) will enable the Center to grant partial fellowships in their name to deserving students as soon as the "Cold War College" gets underway.

The following are typical of the endorsements made when the Freedom Studies Center was dedicated:



President John F. Kennedy

"The will to resist aggression is strengthened by our understanding of the alternative to turning back a foe who would deny man's freedom. That understanding grows through education. It is a responsibility which public and private institutions must share. I commend your commitment to this great and urgent work of defending freedom and promoting peace. You have my every wish for success."



Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

"The national objectives of the United States can be realized only through careful, dispassionate study of the international facts of life. Political diplomacy, military power, economic strength, and morale are more likely to be successful in supporting the national objectives of an educated electorate if the educational system of our free society gives full weight to every important field. The comprehensive nature of the plans for the Freedom Studies Center gives promise of a distinguished contribution to the development of well-informed American policies."



Speaker, United States House of Representatives

"The studies that will take place at the Freedom Studies Center will make a great contribution towards an understanding of the peoples of the world of sound philosophy of life based on truth and a powerful contribution towards a solution of the intense tensions that exist in the world of today. The establishment of the Freedom Studies Center fills a vacuum that has existed in the world of today in the age-old struggle of mankind towards a government of laws and not of men and for a future world of peace. I extend to you and your associates my hearty congratulations and my very best wishes for every future success and my assurances of cooperation in every way possible."



Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

"Communism is today a dire threat to the American way of life. Communism represents the antithesis of free government. It seeks the enslavement of mind, body and soul. The individual would become a mere cog in the tyrannical control of the state. The freedoms which are so precious to us would be destroyed. Americans need today to know more about this enemy: who he is, how he operates, what he intends to do to their country. The Freedom Studies Center, by pointing out the evils of the enemy and encouraging our citizens to know more about their national heritage, will render a great service to our country."



The Center has one of the finest seminar facilities in America.

The Communist bloc operates a vast network of psycho-political warfare schools to teach non-military conflict. The United States has no school to train leaders in non-military conflict.

Thus, in the Cold War, the Communists are well trained professionals opposing American amateurs.

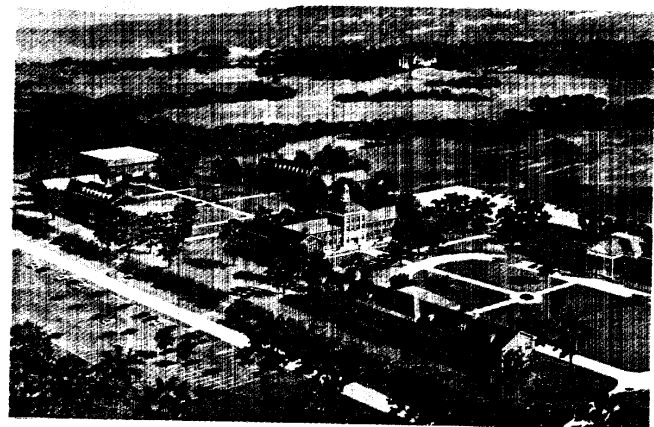
The Freedom Studies Center will become a privately financed Freedom Academy to meet this need. The Center's Advisory Board includes the principal Congressional sponsors of the Freedom Academy Bill.

Hundreds of key adult and student leaders have attended leadership seminars at the Freedom Studies Center. These seminars have featured such lecturers as U. S. Army Chief of Staff, William Westmoreland, former CIA Director, Allen Dulles, Senator Peter Dominick and Congressman Richard Ichord, Chairman, U. S. House Internal Security Committee.

The Center will be expanded into a full time Freedom Academy as soon as the necessary additional funding becomes available. The 64 distinguished educators on the Institute's Educational Advisory Committee have helped develop curriculum for the Freedom Academy.



Leadership seminar in progress.



Artist's conception of new buildings for Freedom Academy.

Seminars and Schools

In addition to seminars at the Freedom Studies Center, the Institute for American Strategy has been conducting or sponsoring conferences, seminars and schools since 1955. These have included:

- Two two-week National Strategy Seminars for reserve officers at the National War College.
- School for Governor's aides under sponsorship of National Governors Conference.
- Seven National Military, Industrial and Educational Conferences.
- National Conference on Cold War Education for the National Governors Conference.

The Institute has served as the consultant to several groups. For example:

- The Institute was the sole consultant to the Committee on Cold War Education of the National Governors' Conference. Among other services, it helped in preparation of the report on Cold War Education adopted unanimously by the National Governors' Conference.

The Institute has served as the sole consultant to the Joint Committee of the National Education Association and the American Legion since 1961. It helped prepare this Committee's **Guidelines for Teaching About Communism in Secondary Schools**—the most used guideline in this subject.

The proceedings of several conferences and schools conducted by the Institute have been published in book form such as:

- *American Strategy for the Nuclear Age*, published by Doubleday & Co.
- *Education and Freedom in a World of Conflict*, published by The Regnery Co.
- *The U. S. Economy in a World of Conflict*, published by The Institute for American Strategy.
- *National Strategy in an Age of Revolutions*, published by Praeger.



The Institute has conducted and published studies such as:

- *State-by-State Survey of Teaching About Communism in the Secondary Schools.*
- *Strengthening and Protecting Our American Heritage Through Community Action*—a handbook.

The Institute is currently serving as the secretariat for a joint study with the American Security Council and 479 other organizations, universities and colleges on how to meet the revolutionary challenges to America.

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Education for Freedom

The Freed Studies Center was established through the cooperation of 63 educational institutions and major organizations to help train Civil War leaders for the United States. This cooperative venture is operated as part of the Institute for American Strategy on a 685 acre campus near Boston, Virginia.

The Freedom Studies Center is one means through which the Institute for American Strategy accomplishes its purpose of working with other educational institutions and organizations to improve public understanding of:

1. the basic foundations of America's strength and freedom,
2. the Communist and other revolutionary challenges to America's freedom,
3. how a free society can meet Communist and other revolutionary challenges.

The Freedom Studies Center now conducts leadership seminars and will become a full time freedom academy to train dedicated young Americans how to meet these challenges to our freedom.

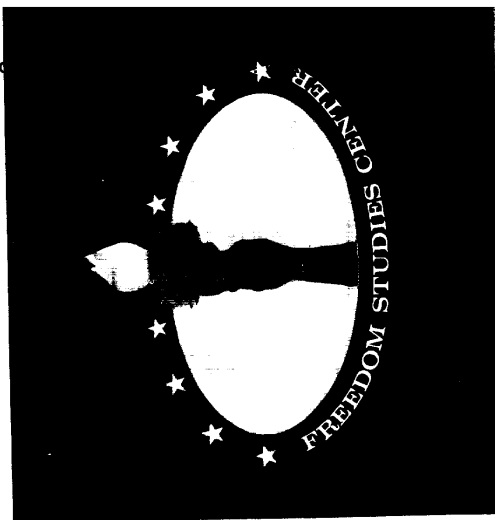
The broad bi-partisan support of the Freedom Studies Center is illustrated by the fact that its Advisory Board is made up of 85 present and former U. S. Senators, Congressmen and Governors representing both political parties and including liberals, moderates and conservatives.

The Institute for American Strategy also serves as consultant to other organizations, conducts schools and seminars, prepares and publishes studies, books and visual aids.

These programs are supported through tax deductible contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations.

You are invited to support these vital programs.

Approved



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Former Rep. Amistaded Lee Selden Jr. (*D., Maryland*)
Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (*D., Florida*)
Former Sen. Milward T. Simpson (*R., Wyoming*)
Rep. Burl T. Talcott (*R., California*)
Former Gov. Don Thompson (*R., South Carolina*)
Gov. Norbert T. Tiemann (*R., Nebraska*)
Former Rep. William M. Turk (*D., Virginia*)
Sen. James A. Voegele (*D., D.C.*)
Rep. Joe D. Waggoner (*R., Louisiana*)
Rep. Jack Williams (*R., Arizona*)
Former Rep. Edwin E. Willis (*D., Louisiana*)
Rep. Bob Wilson (*R., California*)
Rep. Clement J. Zablocki (*D., Wisconsin*)

John M. Fisher, President
and Chief Executive Officer
Robert W. Gaskin
Vice President
John H. Howard, T. Markley
Vice President
John G. Spivick
Vice President
General Lawrence H. Whiting
Vice President
Clarence Perry Oakes
Secretary
Henry Begun
Charles H. G. Kimball
General Counsel
Dr. Stefan T. Possony
Chancellor for Academic Affairs
Dr. Erik J. Vesely
Director of Education
James Downs, Administrative
Assistant to President
Dr. James D. Atkinson
Special Consultant

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Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200560001-4

Cold War College Funds Asked by Ex-Envoy Luce

"Today, America is losing in its struggle with international communism," writes Clare Booth Luce in a letter seeking \$460,000 to establish a "Cold War College."

Mrs. Luce, a former ambassador to Italy during the Eisenhower administration, said that "revolution" already has reached American universities and spilled over into the streets.

"Violent protests are becoming almost routine," she said in a letter written from her Honolulu home. "Bombs are exploding in our buildings and innocent people are dying in the streets of our major cities."

To combat this Mrs. Luce urged contributions for the establishment of a Cold War College at the Freedom Studies Center in Boston, Va. The Center, part of the Institute for American Strategy, spon-

sors seminars to educate youth, community and political leaders about communism.

The letter, written at the end of June, said that the United States has no counterpart to revolutionary schools run by "...the Communist Party, the Black Panthers and other revolutionary groups...."

In Cuba alone, Mrs. Luce said, a total of 902 revolutionaries "like SDS leader Mark Rudd and Black Panther leader Stokely Carmichael" have been trained for "urban guerrilla warfare in the United States."

John M. Fisher, president of Freedom Studies Center, said yesterday that Mrs. Luce's plea for funds did not yield sufficient contributions to open the college next month—the target date. But he said funds had been raised, and that the opening of the college was "a matter of months instead of years."

M - 775,416
S - 1,045,176

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COLD WAR COLLEGE

HONOLULU, June 29—With other interested associates, I propose expansion of the Freedom Studies Center near Washington, D. C., into a fully operating "Cold War College."

Many have been reading, as I have, of how various schools run by the Communist Party, the Black Panthers, and other revolutionary groups have, under the guise of "free speech," taught many young people how to start riots, make bombs and Molotov cocktails—in fact, how to destroy our free society.

Unfortunately, we do not read of schools where young men and women study communism for the purpose of defeating it! The reason is that there are no such schools.

America desperately needs a college which trains only those people who have evidenced leadership qualities and who want to dedicate themselves to defeating communism and advancing the cause of freedom.

In 1966 the first great step was made in the establishment of that special kind of college. Sixty-three educational institutions and major organizations helped to form the Freedom Studies Center located in Boston, Va.

Since the Freedom Studies Center held its first class in September, 1966, hundreds of key free world leaders in both the public and private sectors, have attended seminars analyzing the Communist threat, featuring such outstanding men as Gen. William Westmoreland, Army chief of staff; the former CIA director, Allen Dulles; Dr. Walter H. Judd; Rep. Richard Ichord, chairman of the House Internal Security Committee; and Sen. Peter H. Dominick.

Today America is losing in its struggle with international communism. In fact, the "revolution" has even reached into our universities and spilled over into our streets. Thus, it is now of the utmost im-



Mrs. Luce

portance that the Freedom Studies Center be immediately expanded into a fully operational "Cold War College."

The establishment of the Freedom Studies Center has already given us an excellent base for expansion. A 683-acre campus has been purchased only an hour and a half from Washington, D. C. It includes a completely remodeled 24-room manor. But this is just the beginning.

Starting this September, the Freedom Studies Center wants to begin to enroll 40 full-time students in a pilot leadership training program. Next year we hope to have 100 students and reach the level of 400 students as soon as possible. This leadership training will be conducted by experts who have deep personal experience with communism.

The Freedom Studies Center is ready and anxious to start the "Cold War College" this fall but can't until it receives a minimum of \$460,000 in contributions to cover faculty salaries, student fellowships, a new vitally needed dormitory, and general administration.

CLARE BOOTHE LUCE

Former ambassador to Italy

Org 1 Freedom Studies Center

CIA 101 Dulles, Allen

24 NOV 1969

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200560001-4

EX-COMMUNISTS, GENERALS MEET

'Cold War College' Trains Hundreds

By BRIAN KELLY
Star Staff Writer

BOSTON, Va. — Generals dressed in subdued mufti, former Communists, student leaders, a Cuban who taught Fidel Castro, educators, writers, industrialists, political figures — all have discussed revolution and communist dreams of empire in a luxurious stone mansion here in recent months.

A leftist plot? A right-wing citadel? A secret CIA sanctuary? Actually the Freedom Studies Center here is none of these.

3 Years old

Now three years old and still offering only short seminars, the Freedom Center remains the base for what may be America's "West Point" of the Cold War.

It is operated in a 24-room gabled and chimneyed fieldstone mansion in this gently rolling countryside.

John M. Fisher, 47, a former FBI agent and World War II bomber pilot who directs the center, said it fills a critical need.

"Political Warfare"

Noting that the Communist world has an estimated 6,000 political warfare schools, he said, "Nowhere do we have a school to teach how to fight what we call the Cold War. Nowhere do we teach experts for what they (the Communists) call political warfare."

But to the extent that any such program is being carried out in the United States, he added, "This is it."

Fisher, an Ohio native, is president and chief executive officer for both the broad-based American Security Council and the more scholarly Institute for American Strategy. The institute operates the Freedom Studies Center.

While the center is the closest approximation in the country to a "Cold War college," its founders still aspire to a full campus here with classrooms, a library and research building and dormitories for some 400 graduate students.

The center's present facilities are concentrated in the mansion which adorns a 683-acre estate, nine miles west of Culpeper and a short distance from Boston, a tiny village whose landmarks consist of a roadside marker and a combined post office, general store and filling station.

Founders of the Freedom Center four years ago purchased the estate, built by the late Texas newspaper publisher Charles Marsh in 1934, for some \$285,000.

Another \$200,000 was spent for refurbishments, including the \$100,000 conference room in what used to be the garage.

That facility seats 35 persons at table-desks and more than 60 in auditorium fashion, and boasts an elaborate projection room with tape recording equipment and audio-visual projectors for visiting lecturers.

Financial backers of the project include many names well known among the nation's social and corporate registries.

More than 1,300 persons attended the center's dedication in 1966, where they were addressed by some 30 speakers, including Sen. Harry F. Byrd Jr., D-Va.

Since that time, nearly 1,000 persons have studied communism and related subjects at the center in brief seminars, usually of three days.

Fisher said the participants come from all walks of life, but the objective is to reach "those with some position of responsibility."

In one of the seminars, he noted, "We found that three of them (participants) previously had been members of the Communist party."

Lecturers have included members of Congress; a civilian-clad Gen. William C. Westmoreland, Army chief of staff and former U.S. commander in Vietnam; and Professor Herimino Portell-Vila, who flunked a history student named Fidel Castro at the University of Havana some years ago.

"We will not accept anyone who's active in an extremist organization," Fisher said. "We represent the middle 95 percent in America."

He noted the center has been "blasted" by both liberal and conservative spokesmen and added with obvious pride, it has drawn sharp criticism from writers for Izvestia and Pravda in Moscow.

Currently, Fisher said, the center is focusing its attention on revolutionary trends in Amer-

ica. A study of domestic revolutionaries is scheduled to be published next year.

Fisher said that lack of money and demands of such projects as the revolutionary study have kept the Cold War college from getting "as high off the ground as we would like."

"But we're still headed in the direction of a training center," he said, with plans now under way for a \$12 million fund drive.

"The way things are going now, there should be in five years a private version of the Freedom Academy, as we set out to do it."

Orig Institute for
American Strategy

14 FEB 1969

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200560001-4

Org. 1. Institute for American

Org. 1. American Security Council

Org. 1. Freedom Studies Center

AN INSIDE LOOK AT THE COLD WAR

PROGRAM

This program outline is typical of the eleven three-day briefing seminars co-sponsored by the Institute for American Strategy and American Security Council in 1969. The lecturers have been selected as outstanding experts in their fields. Each seminar begins at 3:00 P. M. on Wednesday and terminates at 3:30 P. M. on Friday.

- **REPORT FROM VIETNAM**

DR. WALTER H. JUDD, Editor, *American Security Council Washington Report of the Air*; Board Member, Institute for American Strategy—Often described as America's best-known expert on Communism.

- **SYSTEMIC CONFLICT: The Communist View of the Cold War**

COLONEL RAYMOND SLEEPER, USAF (Ret.), Director of Research, Institute for American Strategy; former Commander, Foreign Technology Division, U. S. Air Force; one of America's most knowledgeable experts on the military and technological balance between the USA and the USSR.

- **THE POLITICS OF STRUGGLE**

DR. JAMES D. ATKINSON, Senior Consultant, Institute for American Strategy; author and Professor of Government, Georgetown University; Member, National Strategy Committee, American Security Council.

- **COLD WAR HOT SPOTS**

FRANK J. JOHNSON, Foreign Editor, *American Security Council Washington Report*; author, lecturer.

- **STRATEGIC MILITARY POLICY GAP**

BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT C. RICHARDSON, USAF (Ret.), Member, American Security Council National Strategy Committee; Strategist and one of foremost defense management experts.

- **COMMUNIST PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE**

DR. STEFAN T. POSSONY, Chancellor for Academic Affairs, Freedom Studies Center; Director of International Studies Program, The Hoover Institute, Stanford University. One of the world's top scholars on Communism and psycho-political warfare.

- **SEMANTIC WARFARE**

DR. ERIK J. VESELY, Director of Education, Freedom Studies Center; Eastern Affairs Specialist, School of Government, American University; compiler of the only comprehensive lexicon of Communist semantic usage (2,200 pages).

- **INTERNAL WARFARE IN AMERICA**

WILLIAM K. LAMBIE, JR., Administrative Director, American Security Council; One of the nation's most informed men on Communist and other revolutionary activity on campuses and on the streets.

- **COMMUNIST CONQUEST IN THE AMERICAS**

DR. HERMINIO PORTELL-VILA, Editor, *Radio Free Americas*, American Security Council. Cuban patriot exiled by both Batista and Castro, author (34 scholarly books); Professor (who flunked Fidel Castro in history course).

- **WHAT MUST BE DONE**

JOHN M. FISHER, President, Institute for American Strategy; President, American Security Council.

- **DISTINGUISHED GUEST LECTURER**

GENERAL WILLIAM C. WESTMORELAND, Chief of Staff, U. S. Army.

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200560001-4

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of John O'Hara's novels. "Any son of a bitch who wants to be President," says this character, "should first try being governor of Pennsylvania." As he becomes enmeshed in the realities of California problems and California politics, Ronnie may wish he were back on the late show—and the voters may wish it too.

Is This Museum Necessary?

Public Law 87-186, already passed by the Congress, sets up a National Armed Forces Museum Advisory Board as a branch of the Smithsonian Institution. A general plan for the project has been approved and all that remains is for the Congress to appropriate \$40 million (which may be only a down payment) to acquire the 100 acres still needed to round out the 610-acre site in Washington, and start building.

As presently conceived, the plan calls for a complex of indoor and outdoor exhibits, including, according to *The Washington Post*, a military aviation section on about 30 acres, containing pavilions housing military aircraft from World War I to the current models; a ship basin illustrating naval history; a beachhead displaying amphibious attack vessels and wartime beach defenses; a replica of a World War I trench system (the wire specially fabricated with rubber barbs to protect the kiddies); a cut-away model of an ICBM in its underground silo; and such intellectual treats as a study center for research into the meaning of war and its contributions to civilization.

Col. John H. Magruder, USMC, director of the project, emphasizes that the proposed museum will be angled toward visitor participation and a "dynamic educational" goal. The constructive achievements of the armed forces will be featured, such as the building of the Panama Canal, the conquest of yellow fever, the opening of the West, the exploration of Antarctica, and the contributions of the U.S. military to the establishment of a peaceful world, by which is meant, presumably, a world in which the United States has so far been spared the ravages of war on its own territory.

Something might be said for an armed forces museum and exhibition park if the idea were carried out with rigorous candor and honesty. About half of the major conflicts in which the United States has engaged could qualify as "just wars." Others, like the Mexican war, of which Gen. U. S. Grant said that a more wicked war had never been waged, are shameful chapters in our history and should be displayed for the young with due contrition and all possible prophylaxis against the viciously immoral doctrine of "my country, right or wrong." But the mere statement of any such expectation exposes its absurdity. In the eyes of the military all wars are glorious.

If the objective is to be the deification of the armed forces, just because this nation still retains a residue of coolness toward the idea of huge standing armies, or because our professional soldiers feel the need for arresting the deterioration of their image, then true patriots will oppose the idea. We do not need what some of the mothers of Washington are calling a Disneyland of Death.

Waldo Frank (1889-1967)

Robert Frost liked to describe himself as having "a lover's quarrel with the world." Waldo Frank tried to sustain the same sort of relationship with the United States, but it wouldn't love back, refusing to quarrel on his terms. Frank died last week after a writing career that endured for nearly sixty years and included fame in the thirties and near oblivion for the past decade. Such recognition as he had here in his later years was usually reflected from those he had been credited with discovering: Sherwood Anderson, Hart Crane, and even—a curious tribute to Frank's unique personal evangelism—the people of Latin America.

A man of letters in an old-fashioned sense, Frank often moved beyond letters in a way that is highly contemporary. The social protest of his books was directed to action, and he frequently and dangerously found himself where the action was. Now that he is past all action, there are only the books. But every one of them is out of print today, still waiting as he did for a new audience.

STAT

MILITARY SEMINARS

THE MONGERS RETURN

RICHARD DUDMAN

Mr. Dudman is a Washington correspondent for the St. Louis Post-Dispatch. He is the author of Men of the Far Right (Pyramid Publications).

Those cold-war seminars, institutes and workshops that caused a stir five years ago are not dead after all. They just went underground long enough for the controversy to simmer down and for people to forget their concern that high-ranking military officers, active or retired on pensions, were getting into politics by way of alerting the country to the danger of communism at home and abroad. [See "The Ultras" by Fred J. Cook, *Nation* special issue,

June 30, 1962; pp. 594-596.] Certain changed circumstances suggest that the self-appointed cold-war strategists may be more successful this time.

Chief among the new operations is the Freedom Studies Center taking shape on a hillside estate near Culpeper, Va., as a private enterprise substitute for the old right-wing dream of a government-financed "freedom academy."

Two generals and an admiral flew out there by helicopter from the Pentagon to take part in dedication ceremonies last September. A military color guard and a section of the Navy band also helped set the tone of official approval. Speakers included National Commander John E. Davis of the American Legion; Admiral Arleigh A. Burke,

OCT 20 1955

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200560001-4

FREEDOM STUDIES CENTER

FIRST SEMINAR COMPLETED

Facilities at the center are now capable of handling seminars of from a few days to several weeks for up to 25 people, Fisher said. He announced that the first seminar was successfully completed Saturday. Faculty members included Allen Dulles, former CIA director, and Vice Adm. Fitzhugh Lee, commandant of the National War College. In addition to facilities for feeding and housing the seminar participants, the former residence on the property includes a conference room equipped with advanced audio-visual and other training devices.

As quickly as funds become available, work will go forward on a multi-million-dollar complex of dormitory, classroom, library and administrative buildings. All funds will be from private sources.

They listened to the advice and comments of an impressive array of cold-war experts which included Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Pulitzer Prize winning foreign correspondent; Dr. William Yandell Elliott, Williams professor history and politics at Harvard University; Dr. Eleanor Dulles, professor of government at Georgetown University; Vice Adm. Fitzhugh Lee, commandant of the National War College; Dr. Victor A. Feday, senior research analyst of the Library of Congress; former Congressman Walter Judd; Arthur Meyerhoff, author of the definitive book on the use of public relations techniques in the cold war; Allen Dulles, former head of the CIA; Joseph Gwyer, Library of Congress Soviet specialist; Dr. Frederick C. Barghoorn, Yale professor of political science; and a team from the National Maritime Union. Military experts—Col. Raymond Sleeper, commander of the Foreign Technology Division of the U.S. Air Force, and Brig. Gen. Edwin Black, Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense—gave an account of the conflict in Vietnam and progress in Soviet military technology.

The congressional aides who came here for the shakedown seminar heard a dozen cold war experts—Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Dr. Eleanor Dulles, Walter Judd, Allen Dulles. They heard Dr. Frederick Barghoorn, of Yale, on "Soviet Propaganda with Special Reference to Peace and Disarmament Themes." Two spokesmen from the AFL-CIO's National Maritime Union gave their insight on the cold war at sea. By the time the seminar ended, their heads were bursting with new understanding of the pivotal struggle of this century.

Not one nickel of "CIA money" or any other government money, has gone into the Freedom Studies Center. It is intended to be the voluntary contribution of a voluntary society toward its own survival. The scholars and officials who are invited to come here will come at their own expense, or on Foundation grants. And because the Center is not an agency of government, it will be free to pursue the study of freedom and communism untroubled by the inhibitions of diplomacy. It is a great concept in terms of the total struggle between West and East, as solid as the distant mountains, as clear and gold as the stream.

[From the Washington (D.C.) Sunday Star
October 2, 1966]

A GREAT CONCEPT: FREEDOM STUDIES CENTER
(By James J. Kilpatrick)

BOSTON, Va.—The tiny community of Boston, Va., lies some 80 miles southwest of "Big Washington." It is 10 miles up the road from Culpeper. On to the west lie Scrabble, Woodville, Sperryville, and "Little Washington," and beyond them lie the Blue Ridge Mountains. Boston thus is situated in the midst of the most beautiful 200 square miles in the world, if not in the universe, but until last Sunday this wide space on Route 522 had no other distinction.

Now Boston, Va., is on the map. If plans of the Institute for American Strategy come to fulfillment—and these plans already are far along—the Institute's new "Freedom Studies Center" at Boston one day may become as well known in its field as the Naval Academy at Annapolis or the military academy at West Point. The Center, dedicated a week ago, has but a single purpose: It is to turn out graduates who know as much of the tactics and strategy of communism as prospective admirals know of the tactics and strategy of naval warfare.

Toward this end, the Institute for American Strategy some months ago acquired a 671-acre tract of land in Culpeper County, a mile or so from the wide space known as Boston. The property includes an impressive stone mansion that rises out of the hills as naturally as a granite boulder. From its courtyard, one may look to the Hazel River, plunging over rapids far below. In the middle distance, Black Angus cattle graze on green mountain meadows. On beyond are the soft and silent mountains, slate blue and dark blue, and still darker blue. Here the students will come.

It is important to touch on the setting, for the leaders of the Institute for American Strategy chose this lovely stillness as deliberately as any Thoreau at Walden Pond. They could have established their Freedom Studies Center smack in the middle of Big Washington or in some glass hutch on the Hudson. But their conviction is that men who would master great ideas need some measure of great tranquility to grasp them in. The small community of scholars they envision is not to be distracted by a jangling urbanism, pressing in.

The name of the "Freedom Studies Center" is a model of precision. The idea is to bring in small groups at first—25 or 30 at a time—for seminars of a few days or a few weeks. Twenty-eight congressional aides came as a vanguard to Boston on September 21 for four days of intensive studies. The next such group may be chosen from industrial leaders, then from professors of history and political science. In time, as a prospective building program moves ahead, most of the full-time students (about 400 in all) will be graduate students chosen from participating universities. They will study freedom, what it is, why the West must preserve it, how the East would twist freedom into slavery.

This is training in psycho-political warfare. For those closest to the project, it is, a dream coming true.

More than eight years ago, a group in Orlando, Fla., headed by Alan G. Grant, Jr., perceived the need for an academy that would train key men in government, in the armed services, in academia, and in private life in certain non-military aspects of Communist aggression. They envisioned a government-financed academy, patterned generally after West Point and Annapolis.

The idea was embodied in various House and Senate bills, sponsored by members of Congress from across the political spectrum: Senators FONG, Keating, DOUGLAS, PROXMIRE, LAUSCHE, DODD, HICKENLOOPER, Goldwater, MUNDT. The range was as wide in the House. But under the wet blankets of the State

Department's opposition, the bills regularly went to sleep in committee.

Then the idea developed—and it was a better idea in every way—for the proposed Academy to be brought into being with private funds. The Institute for American Strategy, founded in 1958, took the lead. Fifty-five educational institutions and major organizations offered their support. To date, nearly \$800,000 has been donated or pledged by leading foundations, corporations and individuals. A long-range goal has been set of \$11 million. The land and the manor house are bought and paid for. The Center is now an institution in being.

The congressional aides who came here for the shakedown seminar heard a dozen cold war experts—Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Dr. Eleanor Dulles, Walter Judd, Allen Dulles. They heard Dr. Frederick Barghoorn, of Yale, on "Soviet Propaganda with Special Reference to Peace and Disarmament Themes." Two spokesmen from the AFL-CIO's National Maritime Union gave them insight on the cold war at sea. By the time the seminar ended, their heads were bursting with new understanding of the pivotal struggle of this century.

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**Freedom Studies Center—A Big Step
Toward Closing Cold War Education
Gap**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF**

HON. DANTE B. FASCELL

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, October 3, 1966

Mr. FASCELL. Mr. Speaker, a few days ago, I had the privilege of participating in the dedication of the Freedom Studies Center: a novel and important educational institution being established near Boston, Va.

Sponsored by more than 50 leading educational and other organizations, the center is an embodiment of an imaginative private response to an urgent public need.

The purpose of the center, its goals and its program, are described eloquently in Mr. James J. Kilpatrick's column yesterday in Washington's Sunday Star.

Mr. Speaker, I believe that Mr. Kilpatrick's article will prove of considerable interest to other Members of Congress:

OCT 2 1966

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200560001-4

STAT

JAMES J. KILPATRICK

A Great Concept: Freedom Studies Center

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Org. 1 Freedom Studies Center
Org. 1 Institute for Amer. Strategy
CIA 1-01 Dulles

Front Page Edit Page Cover Page 3

AUGUSTA, GA.
CHRONICLE

M. 45,954
S. 56,974

SEP 27 1963

Freedom Academy dedicated to advance study of cold war

BOSTON, Ga. — More than a score of high government officials and national organizations' representatives joined Sunday in the dedication of the Freedom Studies Center, the first educational institution in the United States devoted exclusively to the study of how to fight the cold war being waged by the Communists.

John M. Fisher, president of the Institute for American Strategy which established the center, told the 1,000 persons attending the ceremonies that the first seminar has just been successfully completed at the Manor House on the 671-acre site here. Experts in various aspects of the cold war, or psycho-political warfare, lectured and directed discussions for the congressional aides participating in the seminar.

Fisher also announced that the dedication marked the beginning of a \$11,000,000 development program necessary to permit construction and initial operation of a "new campus" which will enable the Institute to initiate long term graduate studies by as many as 400 students a year. Construction of a new conference wing in the Manor House and renovation of the manor itself was completed a week ago at a cost, including purchase of the site, of over \$500,000. Already nearly \$800,000 has been donated or pledged by leading

foundations, corporations and individuals.

The faculty for the first seminar included Allen Dulles, former head of the CIA, and Vice Admiral Fitzhugh Lee, Commandant, the National War College.

Speakers at the dedication included National Commander John E. Davis of The American Legion, Admiral Arleigh Burke, Director of the Center for Strategic Studies, Dr. Walter H. Judd, Admiral Felix B. Stump, former Commander in Chief, Pacific, Senator Thomas J. Dodd and personal representatives of the chiefs of all the armed services.

Speakers, as well as those sending messages congratulating the major complex of universities and organizations for undertaking the establishment of the Freedom Studies Center, stressed the dangers that Communist plans contain for the United States and other free nations, and commended the forward

step taken by the Institute in the study of how to fight the kind of war we are in.

General Earle G. Wheeler, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, wrote that "the national objectives of the United States can be realized only through careful, dispassionate study of the international facts of life" and that the "comprehensive nature of the plans for the Freedom Studies Center gives promise of a distinguished contribution to the development of well-informed American policies."

Director J. Edgar Hoover of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in a message, said that by pointing out the evils of the enemy and encouraging our citizens to know more about their national heritage, the Freedom Studies Center "will render a great service to our country," and added: "Only by an informed citizenry, conscious of its responsibilities in this giant ideological battle, can we hope to keep alive the flame of freedom."

Blow Struck for Freedom

BY JAMES J. KILPATRICK

The tiny community of Boston, Va., lies some 80 miles southeast of "Big Washington." It is 10 miles up the road from Culpeper. On to the west lie Scrabble, Woodville, Sperryville, and "Little Washington," and beyond them lie the Blue Ridge Mountains. Boston thus is situated in the midst of the most beautiful 200 square miles in the world, if not in the universe, but until last Sunday this wide space on Route 522 had no other distinction.

Now Boston, Va., is on the map. If plans of the Institute for American Strategy come to fulfillment—and these plans already are far along—the institute's new "Freedom Studies Center" at Boston one day may become as well known in its field as the Naval Academy at Annapolis or the military academy at West Point. The center, dedicated a week ago, has but a single purpose: It is to turn out graduates who know as much of the tactics and strategy of communism as prospective admirals know of the tactics and strategy of naval warfare.

★

Toward this end, the Institute for American Strategy some months ago acquired a 671-acre tract of land in Culpeper County, a mile or so from the wide space known as Boston.

It is important to touch on the setting, for the leaders of the Institute for American Strategy chose this lovely stillness as deliberately as any Thoreau at Walden Pond.

The name of the "Freedom Studies Center" is a model of precision. The idea is to bring in small groups at first—25 or 30 at a time—for seminars of a few days or a few weeks. Twenty-eight congressional aides came as a vanguard to Boston on Sept. 21 for four days of intensive studies. The next such group may be chosen from industrial leaders, then from professors of history and political science. In time, as a prospective building program moves ahead, most of the full-time students (about 400 in all) will be graduate students chosen from participating universities. They will study freedom, what it is, why the West must preserve it, how the East would twist freedom into slavery.

This is training in psycho-political warfare. For those closest to the project, it is a dream coming true.

More than eight years ago, a group in Orlando, Fla., headed by Alan G. Grant Jr., perceived the need for an academy that would train key men in government, in the armed services, in academia, and in private life in certain non-military aspects of Communist aggression. They envisioned a government-financed academy, patterned generally after West Point and Annapolis.

★

The idea was embodied in various House and Senate bills, sponsored by members of Congress from across the political spectrum: Sens. Fong, Keating, Douglas, Broxmire, Lausche, Dodd, Hickenlooper, Goldwater, Mundt. The range was as wide in the House. But under the wet blankets of the State Department's opposition, the bills regularly went to sleep in committee.

Then the idea developed—and it was a better idea in every way—for the proposed academy to be brought into being with private funds. The Institute for American Strategy, founded in 1958, took the lead. Fifty-five educational institutions and major organizations offered their support. To date, nearly \$800,000 has been donated or pledged by leading foundations, corporations and individuals. A long-range goal has been set at \$11 million. The land and the manor house are bought and paid for. The center is now an institution in being.

Not one nickel of "CIA money," or any other government money, has gone into the Freedom Studies Center. It is intended to be the voluntary contribution of a voluntary society toward its own survival. The scholars and officials who are invited to come here will come at their own expense, or on foundation grants. And because the center is not an agency of government, it will be free to pursue the study of freedom and communism untroubled by the inhibitions of diplomacy. It is a great concept in terms of the total struggle between West and East, as solid as the distant mountains, as clear and cold as the stream below.

over

CONGRESS, PLEASE NOTE

For years, a lot of us have been urging Congress to set up what might be called a Freedom Academy—a school for teaching young men and women how to fight in cold wars as members of our diplomatic service. The big cold-war enemy now, and probably for a long time to come, is Communism.

Congress has sat firmly on its hands in this matter; so now a group of private citizens has launched such a school.

Now, How About Freedom Academy?

It is called the Freedom Studies Center of the Institute for American Strategy. Located at Boston, Va. (not Mass.), it has as its president Dr. John M. Fisher. Dr. Fisher is assisted and advised by several well-known and brilliant anti-Communists, including Maj. Gen. Edward G. Lansdale, retired; Clarence Perry Oakes, and Dr. Brutus Coste.

Eventually, the Freedom Studies Center hopes to be teaching the techniques, tactics and stratagems of cold war to as many as 400 students each academic year.

It is shooting for an \$11 million development fund, of which nearly \$800,000 has already been promised by patriotic foundations, corporations and persons.

We wish the Freedom Studies Center a world of success. And we hope its coming into existence may spur Congress to create that Freedom Academy—a sort of diplomatic West Point, Annapolis and Air Force Academy all rolled into one—before much longer. The need for plenty of such instruction is great and growing.

14 March 1966

Approved For Release 2004/10/13 : CIA-RDP88-01315R000200560001-4

STAT

The Freedom Studies Center

Senators Dodd, Mundt, Douglas and Proxmire are among many congressional advocates of a U.S. sponsored Freedom Academy who also encourage private citizen initiative in the same area. "Since governments move so slowly," says Senator Thomas Dodd, "it is my conviction that an effort should be made on a private basis to make serious cold war education more generally available than it is today, to all those who can make use of it."

Forty-two senior members of the Congress and ten state governors serve on the Advisory Board for the Freedom Studies Center, a privately financed "freedom academy" soon to be launched. The Center recently acquired a 671-acre estate-campus near Culpeper, Virginia, one and one-half hours from Washington, D. C. Some initial courses for members of congressional staffs are scheduled for late summer 1966.

The Freedom Studies Center is administered by the Institute for American Strategy, Chicago, with the cooperation of forty other organizations, many of which are universities. It is 100% privately financed by foundations, corporations and individuals.

Pro and Con Voices

Whether privately or officially sponsored, any move by the American people to seriously challenge the Lenin Institute pattern for global political warfare training will trigger characteristic Sino-Soviet reactions. After denouncing such an Academy as "a provocative cold war aggression," the Communist world will probably find it as handy a permanent propaganda target as the CIA. That possibility has struck some administration worriers as sufficient reason for opposing the idea. However, it is anticipated that the legislation proposing a government-operated academy will get serious consideration from President Johnson, despite long-standing State Department resistance. Secretary of State Dean Rusk is not himself responsible for that resistance. In a 1963 conference with this reporter, he revealed an open-minded unawareness of the scope and purpose of the legislation his department had been officially opposing for years.

Many individuals in the Department quietly endorse the Freedom Academy concept. Among those emphatically advocating it before congressional committees were such foreign service veterans as Adolf A. Berle and Robert C. Hill, former ambassador to three Latin American nations. A total of 59 witnesses familiar with cold war problems have testified in favor of the bill at congressional hearings. The only opposition voices were those of Walt W. Rostow and W. Averill Harriman, both of whom revealed a misunderstanding of the purpose and scope of the bills under consideration.

Whatever the outcome of the pending legislation, it becomes increasingly clear that the American people must begin to build a more adequate political defense structure for the Free World. A substantial part of the foundation for such a structure can be provided by a "freedom academy," official or private.

Henry Mayers
HENRY MAYERS
GUEST EDITOR

from the GLOBE'S Bureaus

Washington

By Edward W.
O'Brien

WASHINGTON — Fourteen years after the idea was born, a Freedom Academy is open and operating. The new school, located on a Virginia hill top 79 miles southwest of here, conducted its first seminar last week, for Senate and House staff assistants.

The name — the Freedom Studies Center — is slightly different from the one originally proposed. But there has been no change in the purpose — to educate and train Americans and other free citizens in how to fight the non-military part of the Cold War.

Over the years, many attempts were made to have the federal government launch the Freedom Academy, but Congress declined to pass the legislation, largely because of State Department fear of competition from a rival agency and official faint-heartedness over irritating the Kremlin. Finally, sponsors of the idea decided that if something was to be done, it would have to be through private organizers and money.

Now, almost \$800,000 has been donated or pledged by foundations, corporations, and individuals. A 671-acre-farm-estate was purchased at a bargain price, refurbished, and on last Sunday was dedicated with the best wishes of President Johnson and an imposing array of other officials and private citizens. The Academy is the first educational institution in the United States giving all of its energy to the study of how to win the struggle with Communism.

Not many Americans understand the Cold War. We see little connection between the fight-



Mr. O'Brien

ing in Vietnam, the building of a German steel mill in Red China, the murder of anti-Communist labor union leader in Latin America, the arrival of a new Communist diplomat at the United Nations, and a seemingly innocuous talk on a Midwestern college campus by Communist party boss Gus Hall.

A brochure by the new center explains: "The fronts of the Cold War are everywhere. From time to time it becomes a hot war, as it is now in Vietnam, and as it will become elsewhere on the globe when and if the Communists decide on still another hot test of the will of free peoples to resist them.

"Communist Cold War tactics are as deadly and carry as much threat to free peoples as any military operation. Only through a clear understanding of Communist goals and techniques can a free people act in concert or individually to deny the Communists their goal of world domination.

"The cold war tactics of the Communists are as varied as they are insidious. They range from diplomatic maneuvers, economic sorties, and propaganda, to intimidations, sabotage, terrorism, support of revolutions in free countries, and the driving of wedges of misunderstanding and mistrust between individuals and between nations.

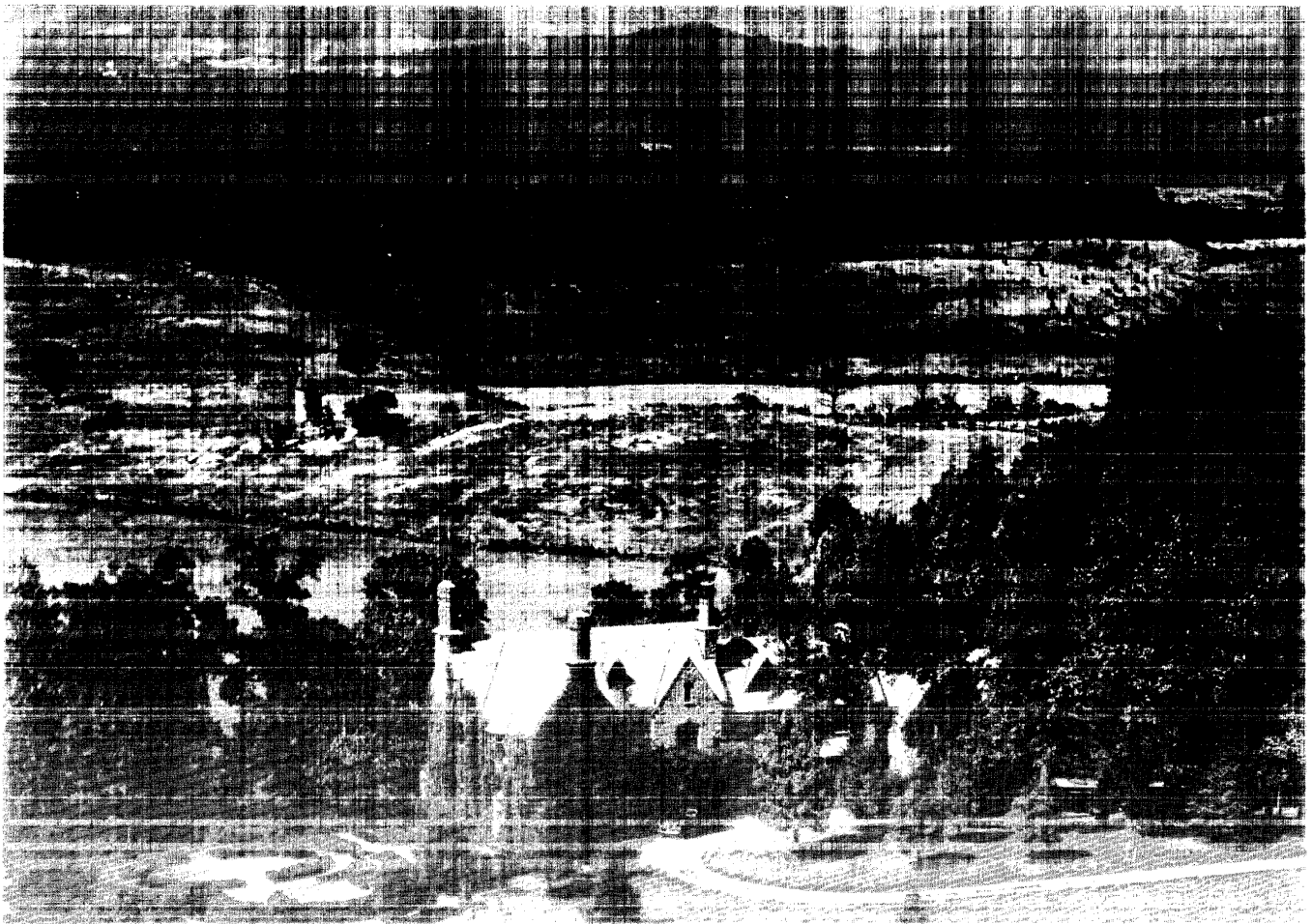
"The Communists in short have mastered the art of psycho-political warfare. The Communist bloc operates more than 6,000 psycho-political warfare schools. The United States has nothing comparable. We are dependent upon those who have had to learn on the job."

The new center hopes to grow enough to be able to accommodate as many as 400 long-term graduate students a year, in addition to many others who will come for brief periods. Without government financing, it will have to struggle, but many believe it will be better in the long run for the center to stand on its own feet, set its own policies, and rely on private citizens who are sufficiently concerned about freedom's survival.

FREEDOM STUDIES CENTER
The Private Freedom Academy
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The Manor



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VIEW OF HAZEL RIVER VALLEY AND BEAUTIFUL
BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS FROM THE MANOR TERRACE

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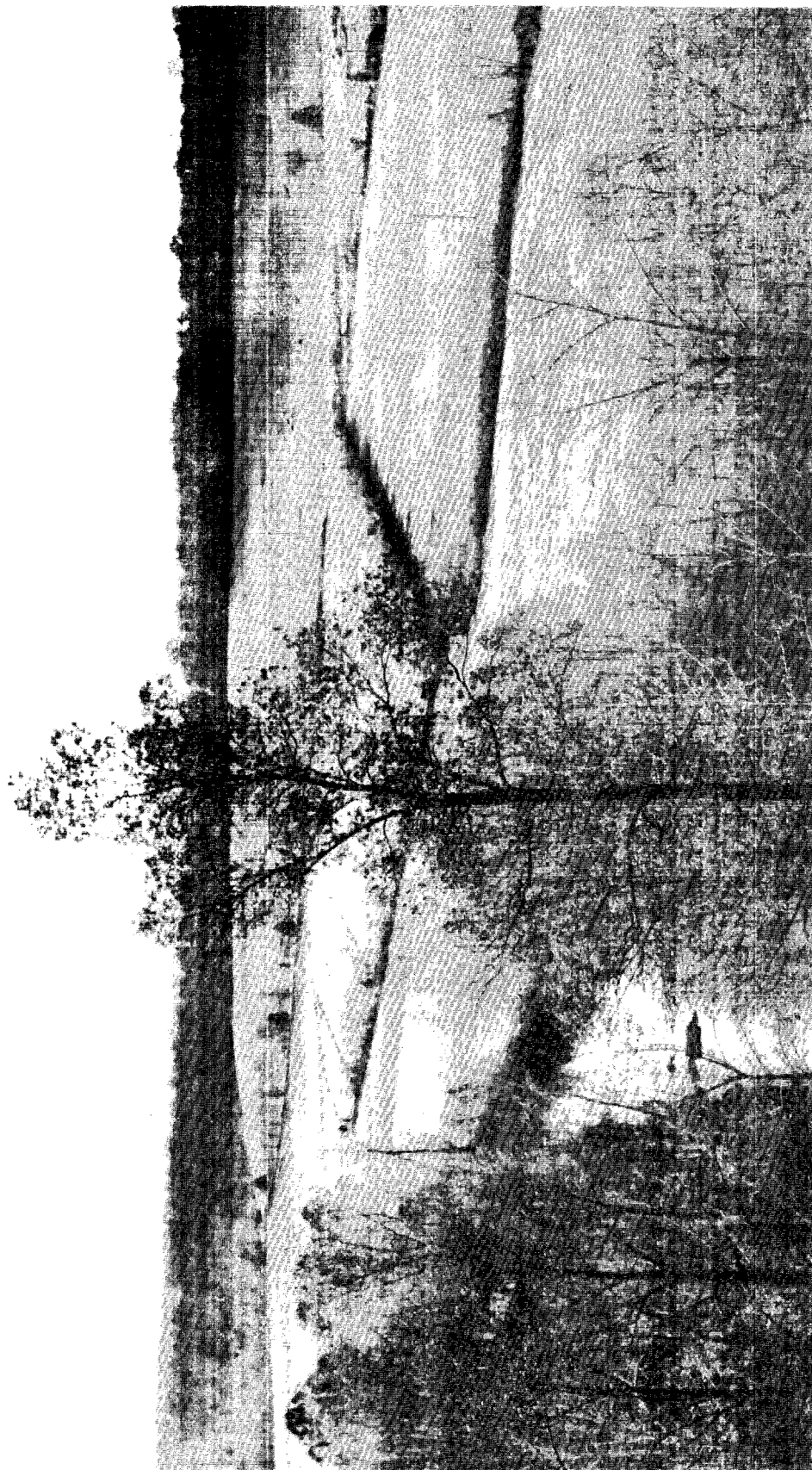
REAR ELEVATION OF THE MANOR

THE FREEDOM STUDIES CENTER

The Freedom Studies Center is located near Boston, Virginia in surroundings unsurpassed for scenic beauty yet only 1½ hours from Washington, D. C. The everchanging panorama of color presented by the great Blue Ridge Mountains is in close view from the 671 acre campus.

The present campus is ideal for seminars and week-end retreats. It has a 23 room manor, 2 smaller houses, 4 barns, swimming pool, tennis courts, miles of bridle paths and 3 miles of bass fishing on the Hazel River.

Plans for the campus include building a library, classrooms and dormitories for year-round use.



VIEW OF HAZEL RIVER VALLEY AND BEAUTIFUL
BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS FROM THE MANOR TERRACE



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FREEDOM STUDIES CENTER

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"Recent events in Vietnam and the Dominican Republic again drive home the need for the expansion, on the most urgent possible basis, of our cold war training program. As I have said over and over again, the communists have scored so many cold war victories since the close of World War II, because in the field of political warfare they have been professionals opposed only by amateurs.

"Ultimately, it is to be hoped, the Government itself will set up some kind of training program for private citizens as well as employees of the Executive Branch concerned with the conduct of foreign policy. But since governments move slowly, it is my conviction that an effort should be made on a private basis to make serious cold war education more generally available than it is today to all those who can make use of it."

Senator Thomas J. Dodd
Co-Chairman
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The Educational Gap

Communist Cold War successes in the face of western military supremacy can be traced in large measure to a serious gap in our own educational programs. The Communist Bloc operates over 6,000 schools which teach political warfare. The United States has not even one comparable school. Thus in the Cold War struggle many, many thousands of specially trained Communist professionals are ranged against amateurs (and a few qualified professionals who have learned on the job).

Since 1959 every session of Congress has considered establishing a Freedom Academy to turn out finished professionals in political warfare just as the United States Military Academy provides the nation with professionals in military warfare. There has also been growing non-partisan understanding of the need for the private sector to help close this educational gap.

A Private Freedom Academy

Senator Dodd and a number of non-partisan sources have suggested that the Institute for American Strategy establish a private freedom academy as the

joint venture of several colleges and universities which have cooperated with the Institute in the past. (Over fifty colleges and universities have formally cooperated in Institute projects--many of which are represented on its board or educational advisory committee.)

The Institute for American Strategy has risen to the challenge and is setting up a Freedom Studies Center for this purpose. The Freedom Studies Center will be located on a major estate-campus near Washington, D. C. It will be administered by the Institute but other outstanding institutions will participate in the Center's work. Several will be invited to locate in the Center.

Schools

Senator Thomas J. Dodd has asked that the Institute first conduct schools for top congressional staffers, governors' aides, State Department employees and others in government. These schools would be similar to the pilot school for governors' aides conducted by the Institute under the auspices of the National Governors' Conference with the cooperation and assistance of the White House.

The first of these schools will be conducted during the 1966 Easter recess of Congress. In addition, there will be week-end seminars for leaders from both the executive and legislative branches of the federal government.

Other schools will be conducted for leaders in other fields. These will be men who are able to help the cause of freedom from their present positions, men of good will who are desirous of learning how to make their efforts count most in this cause. Instruction will be open to foreign students as well as Americans. The students will include journalists, businessmen, executives of voluntary organizations, government officials, educators (especially those associated with cooperating educational institutions) and community leaders.

The schools will be tailored to the needs and interests of the students. For example, the HOMEBASE program of the Joint Committee of The American Legion and the National Education Association will be covered in detail for community leaders. This HOMEBASE program establishes the broad concepts for community efforts to strengthen and protect our American heritage. As the consultant to this Joint Committee, the Institute for American Strategy has published a handbook called "Strengthening and Protecting Our American Heritage through Community Action" on how to initiate a HOMEBASE program.

The tuition for these schools will be scaled to cover as much of the out-of-pocket expenses as practical. However, many students will require scholarships if they are to attend.

Curriculum

The curriculum will present a positive, constructive approach to Cold War problems based on the principles of American freedom. Just as the Lenin Institute and other Communist schools devote their primary concern to the cause of Communism and to expanding its place in the world, so also will the Freedom Studies Center devote its primary attention to the cause of freedom and to expanding its place in the world.

People in the emerging nations seek a practical alternative to Communism for themselves. The Center will help export the one home grown product which can provide the basis for this needed alternative to Communism: The political idealism embodied in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution.

The Freedom Studies Center will give practical, realistic instruction in three areas of study:

1. The dynamics of freedom.
2. The Communist challenge to freedom.
3. Defending and extending freedom.

The Curriculum Sub-committee of the Institute's Planning and Development Committee is developing an imaginative curriculum for the best teaching of these blocks of instruction.

This Sub-committee is chaired by Dr. James D. Atkinson of Georgetown University. Dr. Atkinson, an internationally recognized expert in psychological warfare, headed the School on Psychological Warfare conducted for the Department of Defense by the Graduate School of Georgetown University.

As part of its work the Curriculum Sub-committee is considering extensive papers on curriculum requirements for this Center which have been prepared over the past two years by experts such as Dr. Lev Dobriansky, Georgetown University professor who heads the Captive Nations Committee; Major General Edward Lansdale, USAF (Ret.), former special assistant on counter-insurgency to the Secretary of Defense; and Bogoljub Jovanovic, former Communist member of and political advisor to the Yugoslov delegation to the United Nations.

For greatest practicality, the schools will draw upon the knowledge and experience of men who have been effective leaders in meeting the Communist challenge.

For example, Major General Edward G. Lansdale, USAF (Ret.), who as advisor to Phillipine leader Ramon Magsaysay developed the now classic

plan for winning over the Huks, serves as the Center's Administrative Director. He is currently on leave of absence as a special assistant to Ambassador Lodge in South Vietnam.

Advisory and Research Center

The Freedom Studies Center is planned as a continuing source of expert advice and counsel to graduates, and to institutions and leaders in the ranks of freedom throughout the world. This will include the organization of advisory teams upon request for the governments of other free world countries.

The Center will conduct research under contract for government agencies and private corporations. It will also, within the limits of available funds, prepare research papers upon request for senators, congressmen, government officials, participating educational institutions and the mass media.

Experience Toward A Private Freedom Academy

The Institute for American Strategy has an outstanding record which qualifies it for the administration of a private freedom academy in cooperation with other major institutions. Its previous efforts toward closing the educational gap in the Cold War have included:

- . Conducting seven National Military Industrial and Educational Conferences and one National Conference on Cold War Education where top leaders from all segments of society came together to discuss what needed to be done in meeting the Communist challenge to American freedom.
- . Serving as the consultant to the Joint Committee of the National Education Association and The American Legion. This included participation in the development and distribution of the Joint Committee's Guidelines for Teaching about Communism which is the most widely used guide in the high schools of America.
- . Acting as the consultant in developing the sound filmstrip series Communism: Challenge to Freedom produced by the Society for Visual Education--one of the largest producers of visual aids for secondary schools. This filmstrip is now in use in secondary schools in every state.
- . Publishing a basic text on Cold War education, Education and Freedom in a World of Conflict. The editorial board for this book consisted of Dr. Samuel M. Brownell, Superintendent

of Schools, Detroit; Dr. William Y. Elliott, Professor of Government, Harvard University; and Benjamin C. Willis, General Superintendent of Schools, Chicago.

- . Publishing with Doubleday & Co. the basic reference book, American Strategy for the Nuclear Age with sales of over 80,000 copies. Over 10,000 of these copies were distributed by the National Committee on Discussion and Debate to its participating high schools.
 - . Acting as the consultant to the chairman of the National Governors' Conference Committee on Cold War Education and assisting in the preparation of Committee reports.
 - . Conducting comprehensive national surveys on the nature and extent of instruction about Communism in secondary schools, in cooperation with the chief state school officers. The 1964-65 edition of the Institute's State-by-State Survey of Teaching about Communism in the Secondary Schools is the only comprehensive survey of its kind.
 - . Sponsoring the first National Strategy Seminar for Reserve officers held at the National War College, Washington, D. C. in July 1959. The Institute also sponsored the July 1960 National Strategy Seminar for Reserve Officers. The Department of Defense has continued this school as a permanent part of its educational program.
 - . Conducting the December 1964 School for Gubernatorial Aides (on Cold War education) under the sponsorship of the National Governors' Conference. This school was conducted with the cooperation and assistance of the White House which provided a lecture team of top Cold War experts for two of the ten days of school.
- President Johnson's message to the students at this school was described by the National Governor's Conference Committee on Cold War Education as "the strongest endorsement ever given any program in the broad field of Cold War Education by a United States President".

Perhaps of equal importance for the success of the Freedom Studies Center is the fact that the principal proponents of a United States Freedom Academy also serve on the Institute's Advisory Board, Planning and Development Committee, Educational Advisory Committee or Board of Directors.

Contributions for Phase I of Physical Development

FREEDOM STUDIES CENTER

The Institute for American Strategy has entered into an agreement to purchase the Longlea Estate near Boston, Virginia, on February 25, 1966 or earlier if the necessary funds are raised before then.

Because of the great importance of this step, the Executive Committee has decided to honor and commemorate those individuals, foundations and companies whose gifts make possible the acquisition, remodeling and furnishing of the initial land and buildings of the Freedom Studies Center.

The names of contributors of \$10,000 or more will be inscribed in bronze in the FOUNDERS Section of a FREEDOM HONOR ROLL in the Manor Reception Hall. The names of contributors of \$1,000 to \$10,000 will be inscribed in bronze in the PATRONS Section of the FREEDOM HONOR ROLL.

A contributor of \$400,000 or more will be honored by naming the entire campus for him or his designee if:

- 1) the contribution is made before February 15, 1966 and
- 2) the contributor or his designee is an outstanding citizen.

The Executive Committee will also honor other outstanding contributors as follows:

<u>To be named for contributor</u>	<u>Contribution</u>
Manor	\$200,000.00
Dormitory Wing of Manor	75,000.00
Seminar Wing of Manor	50,000.00
Manor Drawing Room	40,000.00
Manor Library	25,000.00
Manor Dining Room	25,000.00
Manor Reception Hall	25,000.00
Auditorium and Administrative Offices	100,000.00

Estimated Cost of First Two Phases of Physical Development

FREEDOM STUDIES CENTER

PHASE I

* Acquisition of Property (The purchase agreement requires the full purchase price to be paid at closing on February 25, 1966)	\$285,000.00
* Furnishing, decorating and equipping Manor for live-in seminars including remodeling of kitchen	50,000.00
* Remodeling and equipping garage and apart- ment wing of Manor as a Seminar Hall	30,000.00
Construction and furnishing of Dormitory Wing of Manor	75,000.00
Remodeling and equipping 60 x 75 barn as an auditorium, administrative offices, class- room and temporary library	85,000.00
* Remodeling and furnishing two smaller houses for maintenance and kitchen staff quarters	10,000.00
* Maintenance equipment and tools including tractor, mowers and jeep station wagon	7,500.00
Maintenance costs for first ten years	<u>200,000.00</u>

COST OF PHASE I

\$742,500.00

PHASE II

Dormitory including dining room and kitchen facilities	\$300,000.00
Classroom and Seminar Hall	<u>150,000.00</u>

COST OF PHASE II

\$450,000.00

TOTAL

\$1,192,500.00

* The Freedom Studies Center will be in operation as soon as these steps are completed.